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which will be made into the hole of the triange and related the control of cases brown and blooming different place. Also, averaging three cents less than manufactures giver. Also, 100 dense lines Nopains 12, worth 50, 100 dense lines Nopains (12, worth 51, 100 dense double derman Nopains (12, worth 52, All of the above will be found truthfully represented in rule advertisement, so that he lines will not be disappointed in calling at verticement, so that he lines will not be disappointed in calling at verticement, so that he lines will not be disappointed in calling at verticement to all parts of the city.

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Wet Goods from the wreck of the streamship Humbold have been attacking crowled finitions at literatures & Landsmarting, No, 50 Brandway, and they have just opened administration of the corn greater bergains thus ever. Their stock includes almost all kinds, as Silks Nawla, Lines, Western Blackett, almost all kinds, as Silks Nawla, Lines, Western Blackett, Martellies Quints, Table Demaks, Naphin, &c., for a to great a selection in ruless that no heavy can help purchasing if she is in want selection in ruless that no heavy can help purchasing if she is in want

Wet Linen, fine, 2/ worth 4/; Wet do. 2/d worth 5/;
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Song and Chorus. Words by James Simmonds; Music by Thomas. Price 25 conts. Sung by Buckles's with great app Just published by Horacz Wargas, No. 333 Broadway. HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s unrivaled Planes, with o

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SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, celling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needled with an eye near the point, are hereby cartined against britheling in Orlainal Patent, granted Sept. In 16th at all infategers with to held responsible according to law. The following persons are flemand to maximate mineral will Sewing Machines, under my said patent, via Massira, whereast, Whison & Co., Grover, Bakina & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Hartholf, of Sew-Pork, Nichols & Illies and J. A. Lerows, Boston, Neerra, Wooldender, Konno & Meore, Lyun, Mass.; and A. H. Howe, Of New York, Rend & Medical Machine Co., and the Co. of New York, Series & Elitak Hows, Ju., Frientee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 56 Broadway, New York, and No. 37 Hanover 24., Boston.

Sept. 8, 1864.

SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Hea. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has adjudged that my application for letters patent for a Seeing Machine, which was originally invested, constructed and que to operation by me, an early as the year 1504, interferoe with all the potents and applications for catents with School Seeing Machine containing the continuous of the as the year 1804, interferes with all the petents and applications of the spreads upon Sewing Machines containing the convincation of the spreads are upon Sewing Machines containing the convincation of the spreads are upon the spreads of the matter of last timesce are called upon by matter from the Petent-Oillee to prove the date of their invantions. Namerous and agost repetially writeness who see my Sewing Machine I am already applies dof. But it is destrable to prove its good and successful operation by as many as possible. Any petanta who, between the years 1635 and 1640, saw my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late forther, A. F. Hunt, or to whom it was exhibited or specimens of its work shown by Mr. George A drawsmith, will confirm a me of their throw odes upon the adject. A powerful confirmation of their throw odes upon the adject. A powerful confirmation is the present of the specimen of the subject. A powerful confirmation is through the property of the work of the property of the presence of the property of the prope

WALTER HUNT, No. 509 Budgenger, N. Y.

When Hebe lost her daughter, the tore her "aged hab." Not can you goed but younger people have no habitat all hithings have been proposed by the forming and but younger people have no habitat all hithings have been proposed by the forming the state of the proposed by the forming the forming

medicine. "We recommend them as an invariance spring and summer medicine." Citatifeld, Eng., Lowel', Bodge County, Wis., Nov. I. 1231, said: "Cover a year ago I sent some movey to you from Canada, and received acree of your German Filters, while I used and found great relief from My beside has improved to such a degree that I am again able to attend to my business. A farco number of dyspertics is this subshibeleted have had to account on Milwankee for the medication. An area of here could self large quantities, as I may it to be a time care.

a succession. A recover series recovered as a constitue, as a know it to be "DR. SLEMONS—Sir: Please and mo the other two bottles of Hoodsand's Gorman Bittee, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, agreed to to the constituent of the constituent of the liver and Kuleny Complaint, with which I have taken for the Liver and Kuleny Complaint, with which I have been afflicted for eight years, then from any and all other modelines I have taken by the alternative than from any and all other modelines. For each by respectable dealers menerally.

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HAR DYE AND WIGS.— BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 838 Breaders, opposite to the Park, where he has the best accomodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Bye, and the sales of his newly-instance of the following the sales of his newly-instance with the sales of his newly-instance with the sales of his newly-instance of the sales of the sales of the sales of the newly-instance of the sales of the sales

it. A. R. & D. Sanna, and C. V. CLICGENER & Co., Agenta. cold by Rina, correr Johnset.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Billous Fewer and Sick Headsche are all diseases which over their origin to a disordered stue of the Liver. Housesack's Liver Pittles are the very medicins to effect a permanent and lasting cure, as they act by changing the certain methol actions of the system, by which means the blood is made pure and beauthy. Read the following remarkable cure performed by the use of Hotensack's Liver Pittle.

DR. J. N. Horensack:

Having been laboring under disease of the fiver for some ten manths, and having wasted away to a mare skeleton. I was given up to die by my physician, when I was advised to try your Liver Pittle I accordingly purchased a box of your agent, and in one work after I began to take them I was able to attend to my beneshed during which I had previously been usable to do for meaning. With confidence I recommend them to all persons enfering with liver complaint.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 21 Berelay-11, Nor-York, General Agents for the Eastern States.

THE MAINE LAW IN MARYLAND .- In response to the inpairies of a friend of temperance in this City, S. M. Coch an, Eeq., Chairmen of a Special Committee in the Mary and House of Delegates, to whom the subject of prohib

tory legislation was referred, writes that a prohibitory bill a now ready. He says the indications are that it will be assed as a direct enactment, although there will be attempts o submit it to the people. But, in that event, he thinks be people will, without doubt, demand prohibition.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1954 Will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 18th instant

n addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calcodar pages, the Almana- for this year will contain THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EXECUTED and Jedicial-names of the Calmet Officers, Supreme Court Jedges-a list of the Members of the United States South and town terms of office-s list of the Members of the House of Supre-

Diplomatic Correspondence between Cher. Holemann, Ace trian Chergé at Weshington, and flooretary Marcy in regard to the Kerzin affeir at Smirren. CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES. The proposed Tripartile Treety and Diplomatic Correspondence of Mesers, Webster, Everett, Crampton, Lord John Russell, &c.

THE JAPANESS EXPEDITION --A kilef account of the Expediture to Japan under command of Commoders Perry, by Bayara Taylor, who accompanied the

LIBERTY IN ECROPS—
A precedul and colling Ordina by Victor Hum.
THE INSCREAM, ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PURCE.

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A page ecotaining many valuable facts and bints for the consideration of Formers

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and cape ditures for the year ending Jone 30, 1554
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RUSSIA AND TURKEY-GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1854-

A 7able containing a flat of the States, Capitals, Govern Time of meeting of Legislatures, Time of hosting Annual st thou, &c. POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT in 1852, 1842, and 1844.
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#### New-Dork Dailn Tribune. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whetever is intended for insertion to set he authoriticated by the name and address of the writer on the essarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

WS.—Any person bending as important acid, either by Tolegraph Mail, or otherwise, will be fiberally paid, provided it is used by a

The Tribune for Europe

The next number of The Tribune for European circula-tion will be issued THIS MORNING. It will contain all the intest News up to the time of going to press Single copies, in wrappers, ready for making, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The Europa sails from this port To Day at noon.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Tribune can be left with the following Agents: Lorpon-Mr.W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street,

Strand. Panis-Mr. Elourneau No. 30 Rue St. Marc

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribuse of this work, must be

Up to the hour of going to press this morning.

(34 o'clock, nothing had been heard of the steamer Atlantic. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th iast. and will bring four days later intelligence. In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of

considerable routine business, Mr. Douglas moved to take up the Nebraska bill, and after considerable debate the subject was postponed and made the special Also that meguineent exhibition, the

Seven Miles Mirror.

Together with ten of T. Gibert & Co.'s calchinged

Molian Plance.

under for Monday next. The French Spoliation bill made the special order for Monday week. Several Fifty Elegant Gold Watches | private bills were then passed, and the Sonate ad-

Post-Offices reported a bill to further amend the act to a single European is burned in effigy, by some impasreduce the rates of postage : also, a bill granting the siened emigrants from Europe : but positive, prolonged. franking privilege to the Superintendent of the Coast | repeated, destructive, dangerous riots they suffer to Survey. The Military Committee reported back the Senate resolution authorizing the President to confer the | sion. They strain at a gust and swallow a camel. The vices which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. one direction, while it is thought that a large crop may The House then went into Committee of the Whole, be harvested in the other. How else can such officious and Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, proceeded to speak in action in the case of Archbishop Bedini, and such culexposition to tunnage duties for Internal Improvements recommended by the President. The House adjourned to Thursday.

Whatever our new Councillors may do in the way of reform, they certainly are not for the Maine Law. A very modest resolution to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, was voted down last night by 34 to 22. The only reason adduced for this course was a fear on the part of the majority that the law could not be enforced, and its violation would be a bad example for those who are always ready to violate any law. The peculiarity of it is that this sudden fear that the Maine Law might be violated comes from parties who constantly and habitually violate the existing license laws with the most impudent and unblushing effrontry. What wonderful twinge of conscience has visited these Sabbath-breakers, that they have such tender regard for laws yet in embryo

We publish this morning full details of the California news received by the arrival of the Northern Light, with dates to Dec. 31. The most interesting cature is the accounts from the lavading party of Lower California, and the rumors of further fillibustering movements in San Francisco. It turns out that Walker's invading party are not captured or cut to pieces, but have sustained themselves in their mudbouse and repulsed the attacking force. It is also stated, but with less appearance of plausibility, that Waskins' command had joined him and that their united numbers were sufficient to repel any force that could be brought against the fillibustering crew. The accounts of the arrival of the Anita with Watkins's force are vague and contradictory, and rest apparently upon floating rumors and reports which, in the excitement occasioned by the expedition, are numberless and full of exaggeration. According to advices dated Dec. 16, the invaders were in close quarters in Easenada, having made a successful resistance to the besieging Mexicans. A skirmish took place on the 16th between a fighting party of twenty men and a company of Mexicans under the command of Cols. Millendrez and Nigrete, in which the latter were repulsed with considerable loss. The mining news is favorable, and affairs in San Francisco present an interesting aspect.

### RIOTS.

There is now in the country an Italian gentleman whose presence has caused an agitation among the German and Italian residents of several cities. He is here as the Pope's Nuncio to look after certain ecclesinstical questions which exclusively concern the Roman Catholic Church, and also to visit the President by way of repaying the compliment of a most useless mirsion which the United States have for some years maintained at Rome,-chiefly in order to afford a suitable office for young Mr. Cass. This gentleman, Archbishop BEDINI, has everywhere been received with hospitable attentions from our best society, and, as far as the educated and wealthy classes go, certainly has othing to complain of. But, as we said, the Germans Ugo Bassi, a soldier of that republic, who had been a Samuel M. Hepkins and George Tibblitts a committee

and was then killed, when the Archbishop might and should have prevented such torture. To this the reply is that these barbarities were committed by the Austrian military authorities over whom the Papal Governor had no control, and for whose acts he ought not to be held responsible. This explanation does not, however, satisfy the Germans and Italians in quastion, and they have taken several occasions to express their opinion of the Archbishop by processions, the burning of effigies and other cognate methods. Appeals to more extreme viclence have also been made in some places, but they have had no effect. No where has the Nuncio been in danger; nowhere have the local authorities been unable to afford him all needful protection; nowhere has there been any real riot except at Cincinpati, where the police, led by an over-zealous friend of the party supposed to be in danger, were guilty of a gross, and even a murderous outrage on a procession of Germans, for which the whole corps is now on trial before the courts. And though there have been many unpleasant features in the visit of the Nunclo, there have been other circumstances to balanco them; and we have no doubt that on the whole, he has had a very good time in America, nor that he understands perfectly well that the incivilities he has suffered, and which the authorities have everywhere been able to keep within bounds, are the manifestations of foreign residents, and not of native born Americans.

And yet, to rebuking these expressions of personal dislike to Archbishop Bedini—expressions in their nature inseparable from any form of popular freedom the Senate devoted the greater part of Monday's debate. Eloquent denunciations of the suppositious riots were delivered by several Senators: pathetic himentations for the disgrace of the American people; emphatic indersements of the character and history of the Nuncio. Messrs. Cass, Mason, Douglas, Everett, and other distinguished Senators, made speeches of this sort; as if the affair were one of supreme importance, in which the bonor, dignity, and duty of the Government were involved. All these Senators seemed to be seized all of a sudden with a solemn sense of the wickeduces of riots, and of their own tremendous responsibilitles connected therewith.

And yet the very gentlemen who played off this hypoofficel comedy in the Senate have Isoked on in silence and inaction while riots of the most atrocious character have raged for weeks within thirty-six hours' distance of the Capitol, in defiance of the mutual oblightions of the States and the rights of common humanity. They have seen the public tranquility vio-lated, property destroyed by mobs, thousands on thousends of peacable travelers compelled by brutal force to endure the inclement blasts of winter, the mails stopped, the laws of the country outraged, the authority of the federal courts mocked and trampled on, and their officers arrested and imprisoned-and they have seen all this without calling for information, or the odium they east upon our free institutions, or appealing to the guilty people, with all the gravity and weight of the Senatorial authority, to desist from the folly and madness of their course. Neither Mr. Cass, nor Mr. Everett, nor Mr. Douglas, nor Mr. Mason, has risen in his place to move for measures, not only within the competence, but within the duty of the Federal Government. Not only have they refrained from exerting a meral influence against the Eric rioters, but they have not even proposed to send troops to re-Federal Courts. The Senators have keenly felt the indignities offered to a foreign priest, but not the far greater wrongs inflicted on thousands of our own people. They are afflicted by offenses against the power of the police in a few localities, but not by the annihilation of the authority of the United States. In the House of Representatives the Committee on They blush with shame and frown with anger because continue without a word of rebuke or an act of repres-

### THE PRISONS OF NEW-YORK.

Previously to the year 1790 the criminals of this State were either confined in county prisons or execu- almost certainly scence the others. Every step ted. No less than sixteen crimes were at that period | that has even been taken in this State, or in the punishable with death. Philanthropists and wise world, in ameliorating and improving the discipline of statesmen looked upon this state of things with increasing concern. In 1796 Gov. Jay in hisannual Message called the attention of the Legislature to the subject. He recommended not only an amelioration of the criminal laws of the State but the establishment of in the Legislature, seconded the suggestions of the Governor: Thomas Eddy, Matthew Clarkson and other eltizens were also interested in the reform. Gen. Schuyler and Thomas Eddy visited Philadelphia to obtale information on the subject. The result was the erection of a State Prison in this City, the walls of which we believe are still standing. At the same time the severity of punishments was signally diminished. Of the sixteen capital crimes fourteen were changed to imprisonment for life by the same Legislature that authorised the construction of the new prison. This has well been denominated a prominent era in the

criminal annals of New York. For twenty years this new structure was the only State Prison in the State. Although calculated for not more than four hundred prisoners it often contained nearly twice that number. With but fifty-four rooms in the building, it was the custom to place twelve or fourteen convicts in each room. Scarcely any degree of discipline was employed, and as the Warden remarked, " as well might you attempt to kindle a fire with a spark on the ocean in a storm as to try to preserve order or effect reformation in this place." instruction or religious exercises were afforded to the prisoners, and it is needless to say that they left the prison ten fold more the children of evil than they entered it. The cost of this prison from 1706 to 1926, including construction, was \$1,237,343. The buildings and site were finally sold to the City in 1828 for

In 1809 the necessity of another prison was brought to the attention of the Legislature. In fact, the idea of two State Prisons existed at the time Gov. Jay recommended the establishment of the first; and the Legislature directed one to be built at Albany, and the other in New-York. For reasons deemed sufficient, the whole appropriation was expended in New York, as we have stated. In 1816 it was determined to establish the prison new existing in Auburn. One wing of this building was completed in 1818. It contained sixty-one double cells and several rooms, each large enough to hold a dozen convicts. For obvious reasons this plan proved an entire failure and was shandoned. It was found much worse to confine the prisoners in pairs than in dezens or fifties. The other wing, in 1819, was ordered to be built with cells for one person only. By a law passed about this period the use of the whin or cat was first allowed in the prisons to preserve order. In 1811 the experiment was tried at Auburn of and Italians have not regarded his presence with | confining about eighty convicts in seperate cells, day friendly feeling. They esteem him as the deadly foe and night. It was decided to be z failure and the plan of democracy in Europe : but more than this, they ac- | was abandoned. What is called the Aaburn system, cure him of having participated, morally at least in | separate confinement at night, and non-intercourse of

Bedini was the governor of that place, and that he had the head scalped, there, as the most suitable location. The building was the most trying circumstances and they should not now commenced in May, 1825, and in 1838 the convicts of the old prison in New-York were removed to Sing-Sing, although the prison was not completed until 1329. The original plan contemplated but eight hundred cells. In 1831 another story was added, increasing the number of cells to one thousand.

In 1835 the Legislature decided on the erection of a separate prison, for females, at Sing-Sing. Mr. Me-Donald of Westchester, and Mr. Seward of Cayuga, the former in the Assembly, and the latter in the Senate, were instrumental in the passage of this measure through the Legislature. An elegant building was completed in 1840, and the female convicts in other prisons transferred thereto. In 1845 a third State Prison was established at a place called Dannemora, in Clinton County, about sixteen miles north-west of Plattsburgh. This location was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts at mining iron ore, and at the same time to obviate the objection against prison labor as coming in competition with that of prechanics. After a considerable and careful examination of this objection, by those competent to judge, the opinion seems to be that it is fallacious. There are certainly many advantages to the State, and more to the prisoner, in learning him a mechanical trade. But we do not pretend to argue that point here. The Clinton Prison has been a complete failure so far. It has already cost the State over \$400,000 above its earnings. Not a tun of iron has ever been made by the convicts, and from the nature of the business it is doubtful if that business by prisoners. Such is the history, in brief, of the Prisons of New-

York. The Prison system of our State has, at times, received considerable attention, and had a few years since acquired a high reputation abroad. Gov. Seward, during his administration, encouraged the introduction of libraries for the prisoners, into the several State Prisons, and urged also an amelioration of the disciplines and the employment of moral instructors for the convicts. In 1845 the Prison Association of New-York was formed; its objects being mainly to improve the discipline of prisons, and to relieve discharged convicts. In 1847 an entire revision of the laws of the State relative to prisons was made, under the direction of John Stanton Gould, Member of As sembly from Columbia County. He embedied in one act a complete code, which, if it had been faithfully carried out by the Inspectors, would have placed our prisons in a far better position than they now occupy. Under the new Constitution, which went into effect at this period, a new board of Inspectors was elected by the people. An entire change in all the officers of the prisons soon succeeded. All the reforms which had been introduced were, of course, arrested or disturbed by such a radical and sudden revolution.

In 1851 a thorough and faithful investigation was made of the condition and affairs of the several State denouncing these enormous crimes, or deploring . Prisons by a committee of the Legislature, and a report, occupying some two hundred and fifty pages, was submitted to the Assembly of 1852. An abstract of the report was published at the time in THE TRIBUNE, and excited considerable attention. This report has never been effectively acted upon by the Legislature. The attention of the Governor, however, seems to have been given to it, and in his last monual message he has taken up several prominent points embraced in the report and laid them before the Legislature. The following are some of the propositions that were submitduce them to order, and to enforce the derees of the | ted by this committee as deduced from their examinations: That a great majority of the convicts are susceptible of being influenced by the same good motives and impulses which influence other men, and therefore that a system-based upon reason and kindness, tending to inspire feelings of self-respect, hopefulness and penitonce, ought to be adopted in all our prisons, so far as is practicable; that the use of the yoke and shower-bath as punishments should be discontinued: that all punishments for breaches of discipline should be inflicted under the direction of the Warden, and by some person unconcerned in the offense; that some systematic aid and entitle of Lieutenant-General by bravet for eminent ser- reason is potent. There are no votes to be got in the couragement should be afforded to discharged convicts by the State, by allowing them compensation for overwork or otherwise; that rigid and frequent examinations should be made of the prisons and county jails in the State, under tegislative direction; and that the government of the prisons should be entirely separated from party influences. The last-named reform, we are confident, would

The expenses of our State prisons are in their magnitude, indicative of the importance of attentive and judicious legislation on the subject. The total expenditures for the support of the three a State Prison. Gen. Schuyler and Ambrose Spencer, prisons for the last ten years has been nearly two millions of dellars, viz: Sing Sing \$795,302, Auburn \$691,971, Chinton, five years, \$344,343. The ratio of increase under the present mode of inspection is startling. In 1844, according to the report alluded to, the expense for each prisoner at Sing Sing averaged \$68 71, and in 1850 it had reached \$123 93; and by the report of the Inspectors for the past year we learn that it has amounted to \$132 33 for each convict. It is but justice to remark here that in 1844 the Sing Sing prison was chiefly under the charge of John W. Edmonds, at that time one of the In-

spectors\_ The Governor says in his message, that crime has increased no faster than the population of the State. It is even better than this-the increase of crime as it appears by the following table has been during the last ten years at the rate of about 13 per cent., while population has increased in the same time at the rate of 28 per cent. The number of male prisoners in the several State Prisons for the last twelve years, has been as follows:

Our readers will not fail to be struck by the fact that in 1844 and 1853, the amount of crime enormously exceeded that recorded in 1848 and 1849-and that the two last named years were the least fruitful in offenses of all the twelve. It will be remembered that previous to those two years the Mexican war had removed a very large proportion of the disorderly elements of the population; and also that the public mind was absorbed during 1848 and 1849 with the revolutionary events of Europe, and with the Free Soil controversy at home. These causes, with the fact that our industry was generally prosperous during the period, seem sufficient to account for the dimunitien of crime in question.

We have received a communication from the firemen employed on the lost steamer San Francisco, representing that their services during the struggle of that ill-fated ship with the elements were most arduous and were rendered throughout with cheerfulness and spirit; that in their proper places they contributed to the preservation and rescue of those on board ; and that the disaster not only deprives them of employment, but actually leaves them in destitution. There are in some of the worst cruelties that disgraced the sup- effecte by day-was established in 1804. During this all twenty-three of the firemen and coal-passers repression of the Roman republic. They say that one year an set was passed constituting Stephen Alten | maining; several of them have to wear borrowed clothes; some few have families dependent on them. monk, was taken captive at Bologua when Archbishop | to select a site for a new prices. The village of Sing. | and their situation is one which ought to be regarded

be overlooked or forgotten.

PRIZE Essay-The Church of Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, some time since forwarded to the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society \$100, to be awarded as a prize to the author of the best Essay on the subject of "American Slavery; a formidable "Obstacle to the Conversion of the World." The Rev. G. W. Perkins, the Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, D.D., and the Hen William Jay were appointed a Committee to award the prize. Six Essays were submitted to their examination. and the two last named gentlemen concurred in awarding the prize to one, which, on opening the accompanying envelop, proved to have been written by WILLIAM GOODELL, of New York. We are requested to state that the writers of the other Essays can have them by applying to Lawis Tarpas, at No. 48 Beckman st., New-You

# THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Free Our Own Correspondents, ... Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1854. It is understood that the Senate Committee having in charge the subject of a railway to the Pacific, have determined to report in favor of three lines—one through Texasto to San Diego: another from the Missouri line, near the month of the Kansas, having its eastern termini at Memphis and St. Louis, and runnning there ever can be a profitable or safe prosecution of through Utah to San Francisco and a third from the west end of Lake Superior, with a terminus also on Lake Michigan, to the mouth of the Columbia, with a fork terminating at Puget's Sound. It will be recommended to give the alternate section of a strip of land 30 miles wide the centractor for building the Central and Northern Roads, and an equivalent grant in aid of the Southern one : and to give the contract to the person or persons who will complete the work in the shortest time. The work even-tually to belong to the States in which it may be situated,

> ertment agents free for the Government. I have the report of the Finance Department of the Government of Mexico, dated 36th Nov. 1853, and showing that the amount of revenue collected by the General Treasury, and expended by the same, during the period from 6th Aug. 1830, to 30th Nov., was as follows :

they keeping it up and carrying the mails, troops and Gov-

money coined at Guanajusto was: In Gold.......\$27,500 | In Silver......\$381,000

I am credibly informed that Gov. Bigler has assured the President that the U.S. Marshal shall be protected by the authorities of Pennsylvania in the discharge of his duties at Eric. On this assurance the Executive has decided not to order troops to that place, which otherwise he would

Marcy is cross, ugly and crusty as a short cake. One point in Gadsden's treaty is received with favor, that provision which discharges us from our obligations in respect to Indian depredations. Gadsden himself

is a sort of Miss Nancy.

Maj. Haines, Gen. Armstrong's con-in-law, and Armstrong himself, are said to have \$200,000 interest in the Slee grant.

The plundering schemes before Congress are thicker than vere the frees of Egypt. Every day turns up a new batch. The Softs are but luke warm in praise of the Administra-tion, and the Hards are strong in their censure. The Whigs call it fercible feeble. It begins to be thought that if Douglas's Nebraska bill is

pushed in its present shape it will blow all concerned sky high, and that there from the North who vote for it will have leave to stay at home and hoe cabbages. The Softs say that Mr. Dean, of your State, has no au-

therity to commit the Soft Democracy of New York to Douglas's bill. Mercy and his friends are said to harbor the idea that this whole Nebraska business is got up to awamp the Adminis-

The Administration is determined to put through Doug-LAS's Nebracka bill before public opinion cowes the timid. You may tely on this. Its consideration was postponed only to drill the refractory members. EVERETT, PEARCE and others will speak against it, and it is rumored that Hamers is also opposed to it. The President and Cabinet are united in its favor.

M. Bodisco's funeral takes place from his late residence at 3 o'clock to morrow. It will be conducted privately, and attended by the members of the Diplomatic corps.

The amount of draits registered at the Treasury during the week ending Jan. 21, was \$601,461.

## XXXIIId CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1854. ion to the widew of Gen. Jacob The bill granting a pen

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Jacob Biown, was taken up and passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to take up the Nebraska bill, and a debate is going on upon the motion.

Mr. POT GLAS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. NORRIS hoped that the bill would not be taken up until the Senaters had had an opportunity of reading it.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he had been told by several that they had not read the bill. He thought the best way to have the bill read by Senators was to take it up and discuss it. Territorial business was always postponed till a late period of the session, and he desired now to get this subject advanced at as carry a day as possible.

now to get this surject advanced at as cerry a day as possible.

Mr. CHASE hoped that the Senator would not press his motion. The bill originally reported by the Committee, had been greatly changed by the subsequent amendments reported by the Committee. It had not been laid on the table of the Senators till this morning. It involved questions of the greatest importance, and time should be given for their examination, there was a question of privilege, depending which ought to be first disposed of.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said he did not care how soon the debate on this bill commences. But he suggested to Senators the propriety of allowing the Chairman of the Committee on Torritories to explain his bill to day, and then the subject could be postponed till another day.

mittee on Torritores and the subject could be postponed till another day.

Mr. CASS thought that, under the circumstances, the bild might be laid over for a day or two. There ought not even to be a seeming desire to precipitate Sonators into a

scussion of this subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that, as such seemed to be the

discussion of this subject.

Mr. BOUGLAS said that, as such seemed to be the general desire, he would move to postpone the bill till Monday rest, then to be the special order from day to day.

Mr. BUXON said that he had been charged by a paper in this city with having presented an amendment to this bill for the purpose of embarrassing the Domocratic party. It had been also said that he was a Whig from Ken tucky, and that any proposition coming from him should be looked upon with suspicion by the Democratic party. On this question of Slavery he knew no Whiggery, no Democracy. He was free to avow that he was a pro Slavery man; that he represented a slave State and his constituents were slaveholders, and that he intended to promote, as far as he could, the intended he represented. His amendment had, however, been adopted, in substance, by the Committee on Territories, in their new bill, and he had nething more to say of it. He would support the bill cheerfully. With the principle of his amendment incorporated in the hill it would carry out the object he had in view, which was to establish Congressional non interference on this question. He had never approved the Missouri Compromise line, and was sure it never met the approval of Mr. Clay's head or heart. That genuleman had been forced by circumstances into its adoption, and not by the dictates of his judgment.

Mr. DOU'GLAS said he was glad to hear the Senator

by circumstances into its adoption, and not by the dictates of his judgment.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was glad to hear the Senator say that the bill met his approval. The Committee, however, had not understood the Senator's amendment as the Senator seemed to do himself. They understood it, and such seemed to have been the construction placed upon it generally, that it legislated Slavery into the Territories whether it existed there before or not. The Committee did not desire to do this: the object they had in view was that Congress should remove what obstacles its former legislation had thrown in the way, and then to leave the question of Slavery in the Territories free from all Congressional intervention.

question of Siavery in the Territories free from all Con-gressional intervention.

Mr. DIXON explained his amendment and denied that its language could justify any construction such as the Senator said had been placed in it.

The bill was taken up and postponed till Monday next.

Mr. French's Spoilation bill was taken up and post-rened till Monday week.

The CHAIR effered a resolution repealing the rules re-quiring Executive Sessions, and making all proceedings in epen session, except where the Senate might specially di-rect. Taken up.

Mr. BIASON said this subject had been debated on a fertner occasion, and with a view to know whether the

ferner occasion, and with a view to know whether the Senate desired to discuss it again or not. He moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was agreed to as fol-

WE:
FRAS-Mears Allen Badter, Boll, Buthr, Case, Cooper, Dawson,
Jron Everse, Errevett, Fish, Firmatrick, Foot, Johnson, Jones,
rms. Merch, Scientinn, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Thomson, N. J.,
oon by Tenery-C3. NATS-Messrs, Chase, Dodge, (Wis.) Dodge, (Iowa.) Donglas,

Gwin. Hamlin, Noria, Petiti, Sildell, Summer, Wete, Weller, William—14.

Six private bills were taken up and passed—one for the relief of the captors of the frigate Publishelphia.

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution setting apart Friday of each week for private bills, which was adopted.

After an Executive Session of about one hour the doors were opened.

Mr. MASON offered the following resolution:

HIT. SIACON observed the Samust that the Homerable Alexander is Bedieve. Envey-Extraordinary and Minimer. Plantparenting 2 in the interior of the first that the Homerable Alexanders of the interior to the United States, departed this life at his residence in this interior to Monday last, and that his female at his residence in this interior that the same and the first that place becomes it through the same and the first that the same and the sa

This was debated.
Mesars, MASON, BUTLER, CASS and HAMLIN 64

Messrs. MASON, BUTLERR, CASS and HARRIST IN vored the resolution.

Messrs. GWIN and JOHNSON opposed it on the ground that it wealth be a bad precedent.

Mr. WALKER called for years and mays.

Mr. MASON withdraw his resolution.

Mr. WELLER said that to enable such Senators as desired to attend the funeral, he moved that when the Senator adjourn it be to Thursday. Agreed.

The message from the President, transmitting certain books containing illustrated reports of the World's Exhibition in London, was presented by Mr. Crampton on behalf of his Government, was referred to the Library Committee.

After another executive session the Senator adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to Alabama alternate sections of Public Lands in aid of the construction of certain railroads in that State. Referred.

Mr. CLDS, from the Post Office Committees, reported a bill further to amend the Act of March, 1831, to reduce and modify the rates of postage. Referred.

Mr. UPHAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill granting the franking sprivilege to the Superintendens of the Coast Survey and his assistant. He assigned as a reason for this bill, that during the last nine mouth sites and the Coast Survey Office, after having passed through the frenk of the Treasury Department. He asked that the bill be put on its passage, as the last report of that offices now in the hands of the binder and will soon be ready for distribution.

or distribution.

Mr. MACE moved an amendment to extend the frank ag privilege to the Superintendent of the Smithsonian La

stitution.

Mr. OLDS said he had consented that the bill should be reported, although he intended to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) opposed the passage of the resolution.

solution.

Mr. UPHAM said the measure would not extend to franking privilege; the Coast Survey documents are now franked at the Treasury Department, and the bill merely proposes to have the franking of them transfered to the Coast Survey office.

Mr. MACE withdraw his amendment. The bill pussed.

Mr. HAMILTON from the Committee of the District of Columbia, reparted a joint resolution, appropriating \$5,000 for continuing the works on Washington Aquedact. Referred.

for continuing the works on Washington Aqueduct. Actorized Mr. BISSELL from the Military Committee reported back the Senate resolution, authorizing the President's confer the title of Lieutennant General by Brewet, for eminent services. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the President's Message.

Mr. OLIVER (of Missouri) said he would not now distrib the quiet of the house, were it not far the importance of the subject on which he designed to speak, usually, tunning duties. On first reading the President's message, he was at a loss to determine what interpretation to place on that branch relating to this matter, for the President used the words, "if and may it not be best." But it was for the gentlemen from South Carolina (Mr. Keitt) to proclaim that the President actually recommended tamazed claims. He was opposed to the proposed system because for the gentlemen from South Carolina (Mr. Reith) to proclaim that the President actually recommended tanaxgoduties. He was opposed to the proposed system because
it would work a fundamental change in the policy of the
Government and overthrow the present system of improving railroads and harbors. Great God! what strange infatuation in the mind of the President induced him to recommend such policy! It was said that the present system of improvement was unconstitutional, but the framers
of the constitution did not think so. It was reserved for
the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) and the gifted Prasident to pronounce unconstitutional what the framers of the
constitution adopted. It is unreseenable, an outrage on,
as well as an insult to, the intelligence and patriotism of
the American people, to ask them to adopt the tunnage duty
system. It reminded him of a boy 14 years old, on a
rainy day with his father's old coat and hat on. [Laughter.]
What wonderful statesmen we have. God bless thom!
Shame, where is thy blush! The President, when he was
a member of Congress, was always in his narrow shell
poking his head out occasionally, and never voting a dellar
for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The President's remedy was worse than the discuss of which he
complains. It proposed to administer a dose of arsenie to
a man in vigorous health. He further opposed tunnage
duties.

Mr. MAXWELL said he could not better show his

Mr. MAXWELL said he could not better show his Mr. MAXWELL said he could not better show his respect for the President and the Senater from Hilliots, than to pass by the remarks delivered by the gentleman from Missouri in perfect silence. He proceeded to speak of the land policy of the Government, showing its great results in the settlement of the country, and then argued in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to donate alternate sections of land for Railroad purposes. He spoke of the bills which he has introduced, asking lands for Florida in aid of Railroads in that State. The lands through which the roads would pass are now worthless, but would be rendered valuable by such improvements, the grants he asked would give her two million acres. The Committee rose.

Mr. BAYLEY said the House already knew that the oldest member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington was now no more. To enable such members as desired to attend his funeral to do so, he moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Thursday.

Mr. BENTON rose to second the motion, complimenting Mr. Beyley for the delicate manner in which he made it.

(As Mr. Berton spoke in a low tone, the members, to ear the better, left their sents and gathered round him.) According to the few words which reached the reporter's ear, he said there were reasons why the House should adjourn over. They who had a long residence here, formed with Mr. Boffuco relations of private friendship. The Minister just departed has been in the midst of us almost twenty years, and during that entire period, his urbanity, kindness and respect were evinced to ward every branch of Government and gentiemen in public and private life. He, too, married an American lady. He (Mr. Henton) had a knowledge of numerous instances in which branch of the loo, married an American lady. He har, thenton) had a knowledge of numerous instances in which Mr. Bodisco had interested himself and settled serious difficulties between members of Congress. Representing a great Power, with which, from the beginning, we have never had a word of difference, and with which we have never had a word of difference, and with which we have not been an friendly terms, it was but due to the memalways been on friendly terms, it was but due to the mem-ory of the deceased and to the country whose Minister ha was, that the House should tender the mark of respect

proposed.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to know whether the gentleman from Virginia had offered a resolution relative to the
death of Mr. Bodisco, or whether he had made a simple

death of Mr. Bodisco, or whether he had made a simple metion to adjourn?

The SPEAKER said, a motion to adjourn.

Mr. HOUSTON thought the whole thing wrong and wild give his vote against it.

Mr. BAYLEY'S motion to adjourn over was agreed to. The SFEAKER laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, with a set of works illustrative of the Exhibition in 1851, a present from the British to the American Government, which was referred to the Library Committee: and after which the House adjourned.

THE WILL OF JUDAH TOURO.

NEW ONLEASS, Monday, Jan. 23, 1854.

Judeh Touro's will is dated the 6th inst. It appoints four executors, giving \$10,000 to three of thom, and making the fourth, R. D. Shepperd, residuary legates. Nearly \$450,000 is hequesthed to different public institutions and for charitable purposes, including the following: \$80,000 for the establishment of an Alms-House in New Orleans, \$5,000 to the Hebrew congregation in Boston, the same amount to each of the Hebrew congregations in Boston, the same amount to each of the Hebrew congregations in Stoom to the Orlean Boys's Asylam at Boston, \$5,000 to the Female Asylum at Boston, \$10,000 to the Massachutetts Female Hospind, \$20,000 to the Jows' Hospital Society at New York, \$10,000 to the Hebrew for Indigent Jews in Palestine, also \$50,000 to the Agent of said Society for Amelioraling the Condition of the Jews in the Hely Land, and securing the enjoyment of their religion; also considerable bequests to other Hebrew congregations throughout the United States, and several handsome legacies to individuals.

FROM NASSAU.

By the brig Gustavus we have Nassau dates to the 13th inst., but there is no news of importance. All the sait remaining at the shipping places at Great Harbor had been sold to a salt raker at Rum Key at 35c, per bushel.

Brig Tangert arrived at Nassau on the 13th from New-York.

SENATOR BROWN OF MISSISSIPPI. New Onteans, Jan. 21, 1854. The Hop. A. G. Brown, Senator elect from Mississippi,

has gone to Washington.

The weather here has become quite frosty. A deet of boets is expected from the Ohio. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1874.
The mail train from Augusts, near Lowry's turn-out, ran off the track this morning. Three cars were smashed, and the Rev. Mr. Baird, Editor of The Southern Presbyterian, and a brakeman hadly injured. The cars arrived here at 61 o'clock this evening. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALLEGHENY CITY

Privaturion, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1854.

The Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in Allegheny City was barnt to the ground last evening. About helf of the library, which was very valuble, was saved. The building was insured for \$5,000, and the library was partially insured. About forty scidents of divinity occupied the building, but no lives were lost.